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ENGINEERING, WAGON, AND OTHER MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.				
Name.	Paid-up capital.	Mkt. value, July.	Increase.	Decrease.
Armory Carriage (Limited)	£250,000	£259,000	£239,000	—
Avon Side Engine (Limited)	125,000	125,000	17,000	—
Birmingham Wagon Co. (Limited) ..	100,000	105,000	7,500	—
Bristol and S. Wales Wagon (Lim.) ..	85,000	121,000	26,000	—
Peabody Engineering (Limited)	125,000	150,000	25,000	—
Greenwich Wagon Co. (Limited)	270,000	300,000	33,000	—
John Brown & Co. (Lim.), Sheffield ..	400,000	475,000	75,000	—
Lancaster Wagon Co. (Limited)	80,000	45,000	—	£ 5,000
Manchester Railway Steel (Lim.)	70,000	88,000	18,000	—
Metropolitan Railway Carriage and Wagon (Limited)	215,000	190,000	—	25,000
Midland Wagon	300,000	582,000	282,000	—
Mutual Steel (Limited)	225,000	176,000	—	49,000
Patent Plate Company (Limited)	60,000	46,000	—	14,000
Patent Nail Co. (Limited)	40,000	55,000	15,000	—
Patent Shaft and Axletree (Lim.)	200,000	305,000	105,000	—
Railway Carriage (Limited)	30,000	80,000	20,000	—
Railway Rolling Stock	100,000	132,500	32,000	—
Scottish Wagon	20,000	45,000	15,000	—
Western Wagon	50,000	37,000	3,000	—
Total	£2,729,000	£3,569,000	£923,000	£99,000
IRONWORKS COMPANIES.				
British Iron (New)	£340,000	£100,000	—	£240,000
Edw. Yule (Limited)	1,200,000	1,090,000	—	180,000
Exmouth Iron (Limited)	25,000	32,500	£ 7,500	—
Glasgow Iron and Coal (Lim.)	15,000	28,000	13,000	—
Hammer Works (Limited)	30,000	50,000	20,000	—
London and Glasgow Engineering and Iron Shipbuilding (Lim.)	300,000	5,000	—	295,000
Money Street and Iron (Limited)	75,000	30,000	—	45,000
Mitwall Works	200,000	212,500	12,500	—
Norwich Cast Irons	200,000	230,000	20,000	—
Parf Gate Iron Company (Lim.)	42,000	33,000	—	9,000
Parkfield Iron Company (Lim.)	90,000	84,000	—	6,000
Raynham Iron Company (Lim.)	48,000	84,000	36,000	—
Roan Ironworks	650,000	390,000	—	260,000
"Shorts" Iron Company	75,000	187,500	112,500	—
Thames Ironworks, Shipbuilding, &c. (Limited)	100,000	68,000	—	42,000
Total	200,000	108,000	—	34,000
Total	£3,290,000	£3,700,500	£221,000	£1,111,000
—London Review.				

splendid piece of ground, worth 2½ tons per acre. The soil, however, is very compact and firm, and worth 1½ ton per fathom. The west of San Carlos shaft, is not so rich as it was, but it still looks kindly, and is

• the fathom.

Fig. 10: In the good stones of stent. In sinking 7 tons of the 174 ft. there is nothing of moderate in the back have higher level, east or west, with good chance eastern creaser are in our principal part of water issuing that we may be continue to the 140 fm. level, the worth about in this part is sunk to the 100 ft. men to rise in this month of the Iode has a against Ryk's the Iode in the and shaft is sunk the shaft is sunk much improving for market.

In the 132 was continuous 5 ft. and value of producing some ft. wide, not improved, now taken down since moderate level of level and to the south part of the to the father. size, and is now open in the back of the father. In the father. The taken down 14 ft. and of on

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to drive east of shaft, by two men, at 37. lbs. per fm.; the lode is producing a little tin. The 66 to drive east of shaft, by two men, at 37. lbs. per fm.; the lode is worth 47. per fm. The 74 to drive east of shaft, by two men, at 61. per fm.; the lode is worth 51. per fm. The 74 to drive west of shaft, by two men, at 37. lbs. 6d. per fm.; the lode is worth 41. 6d. per fm. The cross-cut to drive south of the 62, by two men, at 51. 6s. per fm.; Little Bonnds Lode: The 62 to drive west of cross-cut, by two men, at 37. 6s. per fm.; the lode is producing stones of tin.—Buck Lode: The 62 to drive east or Red Dipper shaft, by two men, at 21. 15s. per fm.; the lode is worth 51. per fm. The winzes to sink under the 40, by three men, at 61. per fm.; the lode has improved, worth 77. per fathom.—Ore in the 30, east of Field's shaft, is 15 in. wide, composed of gossan and spar, by two men, at 37. lbs. per fm.; the lode is worth 31. per fm. The 20 to drive north of shaft, by two men, at 71. per fathom; the lode is at present of no value. The 10 to drive north of shaft, by two men, at 37. 10s. per fm.; the lode is worth 51. per fm.

TOLCARNE.—Aug. 9: Field's Lode: At Field's shaft, sinking below the 60, the lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of gossan, spar, and stones of ore—a kindly lode. The lode in the 60, east of Field's shaft, is 20 in. wide, consisting of gossan, spar, and ore, but not to value. The ground in the 60 cross-cut, driving north of Field's shaft, is hard. The lode in the 50, east of Field's shaft, is 15 in. wide, consisting of gossan and spar—unproductive. The lode in the 40, east of Field's shaft, is 20 in. wide, composed of gossan and spar, in the 30, east of Field's shaft, is 15 in. wide, composed of soft spar and tin, of no value. The lode in the 20, east of Field's shaft, is 18 in. wide, composed chiefly of gossan, soft spar, and stones of ore—a kindly lode. In the adit east of Field's shaft, the lode is split into three branches, together about 14 in. wide, composed of gossan and spar. The ground in the adit cross-cut, driving south of Field's shaft, is moderately easy. The ground in the adit cross-cut, driving north of Field's shaft, is also easy.—New North Lode: The lode in the 80, east of the cross-cut, is 10 in. wide, yielding 1/4 ton of ore per fathom. The lode in the 50, east of the cross-cut, is 15 in. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 30, east of the cross-cut, is 15 in. wide, yielding 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the 40, east of the cross-cut, is 1 ft. 6 in. wide, composed of soft spar and tin, of no value. The lode in the 40, west of cross-cut, is 18 in. wide, yielding 1 1/2 ton of ore per fm. In the 30, driving east of the cross-cut, the lode is 20 in. wide, composed of soft spar, gossan, and ore—a kindly lode. The lode in the 20, east of the cross-cut, is small and unproductive.

TRENCROM.—W. Arthur, H. Woolcock, Aug. 8: The lode in the 110, east of Hollow's shaft, is 18 in. wide, worth 87. per fm. The lode in the 100, east of Hollow's, is 16 in. wide, worth 51. per fm. The lode in the 90, east of Hollow's, is 2 ft. wide, worth 31. per fm. The lode in the 80, east of Hollow's, is 14 in. wide, worth 31. per fm. The lode in the 60, east of Hollow's, is 15 in. wide, worth 31. per fm. The lode in the 50, east of Hollow's, is 15 in. wide, worth 67. per fm. We are progressing favourably in cutting down Dawe's shaft to the 40.

TREVENEN AND TREMENHERE.—J. Medlen, C. George, Aug. 10: The 179 fm. level, east of new shaft, is worth 31. per fm.; this end is suspended while the men are opening a stone in back, where the lode is worth 87. per fathom. The lode at Trevenen shaft, sinking below the 172, is 1 1/2 ft. wide, fair and congenial for tin, but rather poor, worth 47. per fm. The 172, east of this shaft, is poor, but shows indications of an early improvement. The level, going east, is worth 51. per fm. No. 1 stop, in the back of the 172, is 10 in. wide, worth 51. per fm. No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556

WHEEL **AGAR**.—W. Roberts, Aug. 9: At Windstow shaft, in the 110 east, no lode taken down lately; in the same level west the lode is 1 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of ore. In the 100 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, at present unproductive. The lode in the 90 east is 2½ ft. wide, chiefly composed of blende and good stones of ore—a very promising lode. In the 60, east of cross-cut, the lode is 3 ft. wide, intermixed with ore throughout.—Old Whim-shaft: In the 130 east the lode is 1½ ft. wide, saving work for tin. The 120 east produces a little tin; the lode is 1½ ft. wide.—Western Shaft: In the 100 east the lode is 2 ft. wide, yielding stones of ore. In the 90 east the lode is 2½ ft. wide, producing good stones of ore, and it looks promising for further improvement.

WHEEL BULLER.—Jas. Inck, Aug. 8: Stevens' Shaft: The 92 west is producing stones of tin and copper ore.—Hocking's Shaft: In the 80 fm. level we are driving north to the north part of the lode, the same part in which we sank the winze on from the bottom of the 70. The 70 east, on this lode, is worth for tin and copper ore 30½ per fathom. The 70 west is worth for tin 14½ per fathom. The 60 east is worth for tin 10½ per fathom. The 60 west is worth 12½ per fathom. The 50 west is worth 8½ per fathom. The 40 fm. level, driving east of this shaft, on the south part of Buller lode, is worth 10½ per fathom. The winze sinking under the 28 fm. level, on this lode, is worth for tin and copper ore 10½ per fathom. The 80, east of Kistie's shaft, is producing tin and good stones of copper ore. Two of our best pitches at Kistie's are not looking so well for tin. No change to notice in any other part of the mine.

WHEEL GREENE.—E. G. Rogers, J. P. Rogers, J. M. Bennett, Aug. 8: The lode in the 125 west is 3 ft. wide, and producing good work for tin, worth 7½ per fm. The lode in the 110 east is 3 ft. wide, and producing low quality stamping work. The lode in the 110 west is 3 ft. wide, worth 8½ per fm. In the three stops above this level the lodes are worth 10½, 8½, and 7½ per fm. The lode in the 100 east is small. The lode in the winze sinking below this level is large, and worth 12½ per fm. Two stops above this level are worth 10½ and 8½ per fm. The lode in the 100 west is 2½ ft. wide, producing a little tin—a kindly lode. The lode in the slope above this level is worth 7½ per fm. The lode in the 90 east is 18 in. wide, and producing a little tin. The lode in the slope above this level is worth 10½ per fm. The lode in the 80 east is 1 ft. wide, and producing good work for tin, worth 8½ per fm. There are four stops above the 50, worth 12½, 10½, 8½, and 7½ per fm. The lode in the 65 east is 2½ ft. wide, and producing some very good tin, worth 8½ per fm. The lode in the rise above the 65 west is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 10½ per fm. The lode in the winze sinking below the 64, east of shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, worth 8½ per fathom. The lode in the 54 west is 2 ft. wide, and worth 7½ per fathom.

WHEEL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennett, Aug. 10: We have no alteration to report in this mine, more than we see some good tin coming in at the 110 east, on the north side.

WHEEL GRAY.—E. Rogers, J. Pope, Aug. 10: Fisher's Lode: The 40 is driving east, the flat-rod shaft, six men, at 2½, 10a, per fathom; the lode is 2 feet wide, and will just pay for driving. The 30 is driving east of the Pressure shaft by eight men, at 6½ per fathom; the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 10½ per fathom. My driving this level 5 fathoms further east it will come under the winze sunk in the bottom of the level above, where the lode is worth 20½ per fathom. The 20 is driving east of this shaft by six men, at 5½, 10a, per fathom; the lode is worth 7½ per fathom. During the past week we have effected a communication between this and the 10, which has enabled us to set the back of the level on tribute. Our tribute setting for the present month is as under: For 40 fms. east, at 10a, 40 men, at 7½, 6d.; a thirteen men at 8a, 1 man at 9a, 2 men at 10a, 4 men at 10a, 4 men at 11a, 2 men at 12a, 2 men at 13a, 4d.; three men, at 14a, 4 men, at 15a, in 1½, at a standard of 80½ per ton; the tributers paying all expenses.

WHEEL HARRIETT.—S. Williams, August 5: The lode in the 130 west end, from east cross-cut, is producing stones of copper ore. The lode in the 115 west end, from east cross-cut, is spotted with copper ore. The lode in the 115 east end, from west cross-cut, is worth for copper ore 4½ per fathom. The lode in the slope above the 115 is worth for copper ore 7½ per fm. The ground in the 90, north cross-cut, is favourable for driving.

WHEEL IDA.—F. C. Harper, Aug. 9: The sinking of the engine-shaft continues to progress pretty favourably, the ground being of a congenial character for the production of lead ore. The water is slightly on the increase as we proceed in depth.

WHEEL MARY ANN.—P. Cymo, J. Harris, J. Stevens, Aug. 16: Cymo's shaft-men are still engaged cutting a trip-plat at the 200. In the 200 north the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of lead; in the same level south it is 2 ft. wide, worth 7½ per fathom. In the 190 north it is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of lead; in the same level south it is 2½ ft. wide, worth 8½ per fm. In the 180 north it is 2½ ft. wide, producing stones of ore; in the 170 north the lode is 2½ ft. wide, worth 8½ per fm. In the 170, north of the shaft, it is 2 ft. wide, producing stones of ore.

WHEEL NORRIS.—J. Andrews, Aug. 5: We are making good progress in sinking Carter's shaft, which is now 2 fathoms below the 57. The lode in the 57 east is 2½ ft. wide, producing a little tin, but not enough to value. In the 45 east we are driving by the side of the lode, but intend to take it down in the middle of the coming week. The lode in the 35 east is 2½ ft. wide, composed of quartz, peach, prlan, and a little tin, but of little or no value. In the 45 cross-cut south the ground is again easier for driving, and better progress is being made.

WHEEL SITH.—F. C. Harper, ARNHEAL UNITED.—Wm. Chappell, R. Gluyas, Aug. 16: The flat-rod shaft, sinking below the 125, is down 4 fms.; the lode is 3½ ft. wide, producing some rich bunches of tin, similar to that we had in the 95, west of shaft, which led to the rich bunch of tin, where it was worth over 100½ per fm.; we have every reason to believe that this is the same run of tin now in the bottom of the shaft as we had in the 95 west. The lode in the 95 west is 4 ft. wide, and no footwall seen as yet; it is letting out a deal more water than we have had in any of the shallower levels. We are getting back near Boulder cross-course, to the west of which we may reasonably expect a decided improvement, being in the same channel of ground as Great Wheel For Wheel Main, at present unproductive.

WHEEL SPARNON.—E. Chegwinn, Aug. 5: Stamp: The stampmen have been engaged cutting ground for bearers to fix the screws to drop the lift; we shall commence clearing up the shaft as fast as possible, and get to the bottom of the mine. The men have made good progress clearing up Belfrey's shaft, now down 6 fathoms below the 40. In the 20 west, on north lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, with good spots of yellow copper ore. In the 20 no lode taken down for the week. In the 20 east, on new lode, the lode produces good stones of black and yellow copper ore. In the 20 north cross-cut no lode intersected for tin.

WHEEL TRELAWNY.—Wm. Bowden, Aug. 9: The lode in the 50, driving east of engine-shaft, yields good stones of copper ore, and likely to improve. The 50 west (although the present end is somewhat affected by the cross-course) produces a little tin. In the 40, east of engine-shaft, the lode presents a more promising appearance, producing copper ore.

WHEEL TRELAWNY.—Capts. Johns, Grenfell, and Pryor, Aug. 8: The 182 is still opening out tribute ground, north of Chippendale's shaft, with kindly appearances. The 182, south of Smith's, is further improved, now worth 16½ per fm. We have commenced to cut the level of the lode in the 162, north of Trelawny's, and shall be able to report fully on its next setting-day. We are sinking the winze below the 152 by the side of the lode, in order to get it down with greater speed. All other tubework operations are much the same as last reported on. We are in the way of dressing for our next sampling, and shall have about the usual quantity of lead—58 tons.

WHEEL UNITY CONSOLS.—W. H. Reynolds, Aug. 10: The cross-cut at the 30, from new shaft, is driven south about 2 fms., and is near the lode; the ground contains branches of spar, with mauls and yellow copper ore in them. The men at the flat-rod shaft are making good progress in cutting plat, &c., preparing to sink below the 40, and looking very promising. There is no change in the 80, the men having been engaged in fixing rods, &c., in the western shaft, while the plat has been cut at the 80, and flat-rod shaft caued and divided from the 70 to the 80.

WHEEL UNY.—S. Coade, M. Rogers, Aug. 5: The shafts and ends are progressing favourably, and to the same value.

COAL IN BRAZIL AND THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.—Professor Agassiz, with his staff, has been engaged in a careful survey of the district watered by the Amazon, and his opinion has also been obtained concerning the coal fields of Candiotia. For some time past attention has been directed to the famous coal beds of Candiotia, in the province of Rio Grande do Sul. The expectations of many are turned in that direction, as the most valued instance of the hidden wealth of Brazil. Mr. Plant has so far awakened or revived an interest in these things that from time to time the topic has been made a public one, has been looked at as a field for commercial activity, and has been debated each time with growing interest in the Legislature. Mr. Plant, as a geologist, submitted to the examination of the Professor such fossils and geological illustrations of the province of Rio Grande do Sul as he supposed would be of interest, and would help to complete the collections which are being made for the United States Government. The importance of these fossils, and the sure deductions which science draws from them, appear to have startled and delighted him, and in acknowledging the presentation of the specimens he remarks, after alluding to his slight delay in returning his thanks—

"However, this delay gave me an opportunity of expressing a more mature opinion concerning the geological age, which I am glad to have an opportunity of recording, especially since the examination I have made of them has satisfied me of the correctness of some views concerning the fossils of the oldest geological formation, in which I had little confidence. That these organic remains all belong to the carboniferous period is unquestionable, and it is the close affinity with the characteristic fossils of Europe which particularly interests, and in a measure, surprises me. Had the whole collection been made in Pennsylvania, I would not more decidedly have recognised its carboniferous character, down to the rocks underlying and overlying the fossiliferous beds; and the stratigraphic comparison of the Candiotian lode is at once thrown in aid of the coal beds proper of the River Candiotia, whilst the coal itself may fairly be compared to the best in the market, judging from the specimens you have shown me, and those I owe to your kindness. As to the coal of the Falkland Islands, I can only compare it to the anthracite of Mansfield, in Massachusetts, and the adjoining deposits in Rhode Island; though it does not appear quite so pure as the best anthracite of the United States; but this is an impression derived from surface specimens gathered at random."

IMPROVEMENTS IN MINING MACHINERY.—We recently saw at the Moonta Mine a simple but clever contrivance of Captain Hancock's to save labour to some extent, but more especially intended to diminish the risk of accident in the hauling up of a kibble by the shaft. The contrivance is a simple one, and is as follows: A lever, which is attached to the top of the shaft, but it sometimes happened that the man was not quick enough, and the kibble was drawn up too high, so that the chain broke, and the kibble fell, endangering the man at the top of the shaft. The contrivance consists simply of a vertical arm, or lever, of iron, having a round hole near the top; through this hole the chain passes, and at the exact distance to which it must be drawn to raise the kibble to the proper height a large link is fixed in the chain, too large to pass through the hole in the lever, which is, therefore, drawn back by it, and the lower part, being attached to another lever, comes down, and the kibble descends. The moment the kibble is again raised, and the kibble rapidly descends the shaft. Though simple, this is a very useful invention, and one that would by many be thought worthy of being patented.—*Wallaroo Times*.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, AUG. 11, 1885

WATSON AND CUELL'S MINING CIRCULAR.

WATSON AND CUELL,
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having made arrangements for transferring their weekly Circular, which has had so large a circulation during the past ten years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon Mines and Mining, and the state of the Share Market, will in future appear in this column.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. Y. Watson, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with Statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 21 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium published in 1843 Mr. Watson was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. Watson and Cuell have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share-dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. Watson and Cuell, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL transact business in the purchase and sale of mining shares, and other securities, payments of calls, receipt, and transmission of dividends, obtaining information for clients, and affording advice, to the best of their knowledge and judgment, based on the experience of more than 30 years active connection with the Mining Market.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL also inform their clients and the public, that they transact business in the public funds, railways, docks, insurance, and every other description of shares dealt in on the Stock Exchange.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL are almost daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

Messrs. WATSON and CUELL having agents and correspondents in all the mining districts, and an extensive connection among the largest holders of mining property, have the more confidence in tendering their advice on all matters relating to the state and prospects of mines and mining companies, and are enabled to supply shares in all the best mines at close market prices, free of all charges for commission.

MOTIVE-POWER ENGINES FOR CUTTING COAL.—An invention has been provisionally specified by Mr. T. Taylorson, of Woodfold-park, Blackburn, which consists in rendering the apparatus self-acting in reversing the valves at any part of the stroke according to the depth of cut. To effect this he applies an ordinary governor, and so connects it with the pick that in the forward stroke of the pick rotary motion is given thereby to the governor, causing the balls to expand, and immediately on the delivery of the blow the rotation of the governor ceases, the balls collapse, and operate a catch lever, which actuates a suitable arrangement of levers and weights to reverse the valve for another stroke. By this means both time and air are, it is claimed, economized.

MANUFACTURING BLOCKS OF MALLEABLE IRON.—The invention of Mr. W. P. Struvé consists in manufacturing slabs or blocks from a bloom obtained by first refining iron in a refinery, and then running it into a hearth, and there exposing it to blast. He constructs the finery and hearth of a greater size than heretofore, in order to obtain a bloom of sufficient size to produce a rail plate or other article. He refines the iron in the finery to the extent he thinks necessary, and then runs it into the hearth, and there applies blast, and by constant breaking up of the iron exposes all parts to the blast to bring it to nature in the form of a large lump. In place of breaking up and piling this lump, as has heretofore been done, he places it under a hammer, and by successive re-heatings and re-hammerings operates upon it to advance its quality as wrought-iron, at the same time preserving its homogeneity, and by this means produces a bloom of homogeneous unalaminated wrought-iron, suitable for rolling into a railway rail, plate, or other article.

PRODUCTION OF STEEL BY MEANS OF GASES.—M. Aristide Bérard brought before the Academy of Sciences, at its sitting on June 26, his method of forming steel by means of gases. It consists in alternately oxidizing and reducing cast-iron in a furnace suited to the purpose. The oxidation is produced on one portion of the cast-iron, by the introduction of atmospheric air, and the reduction on another by a mixture of hydrogen and carbonic oxide, previously freed from sulphur. After twelve or fifteen minutes the processes are reversed, the portion subjected to oxidation being submitted to reduction, and vice versa. Any oxygen evolved is absorbed by burning coke placed in a suitable position. When this alternate action is found by trial to have been continued long enough, the operation is stopped, decarburization being the terminating process. During oxidation the bases of the metals proper and of the earths are oxidized; the sulphur, phosphorus, &c., form acids, and escape. During reduction, the iron is brought to the metallic state, and the earths separate as scoria, any remaining sulphur, phosphorus, &c., being eliminated as acids, and some carbon is restored to the iron. A high temperature is produced during oxidation, a low during reduction. Ten or twelve tons are manipulated at each operation in the establishment which has been formed by the inventor; and the steel produced is said to have all the properties of the ordinary kind.

EARTHWORK TABLES.—Whoever has made a single survey with a view to the construction of canals, dams, railway cuttings, and cuttings for similar purposes, will readily appreciate a series of tables for facilitating the calculation of earthwork, sufficiently small to admit of its being contained in a moderate volume, yet large enough to afford all the required information. Such a series of tables has been constructed by Mr. D. CUNNINGHAM, of Inverleithen, and published by Messrs. Spon, of Bucklebury. By avoiding the extreme conciseness of Bérard's tables on the one hand, and the prolixity of MacNeill's on the other, Mr. Cunningham has produced tables of the most useful and convenient description; and as the author states that the whole has been so thoroughly checked as to induce him to believe that no errors lie undetected, the book cannot fail to be extensively patronized by the profession.

SUPPLY OF WATER TO TOWNS.—The very elaborate papers recently read before the Society of Engineers, by Mr. BALDWIN LATHAM, Assoc. Inst. C.E., and included in the volume of the Transactions of that society, have now been printed in a separate form, and may be profitably perused by all connected with the important subject treated of, though uninterested in engineering science generally. The record of the discussion which followed the reading of the papers is not, of course, included in the reprint, but the paper itself is complete, and well illustrated. Messrs. Spon, of Bucklebury, are the publishers of Mr. Latham's book, as well as of the Transactions of the institution, of whose proceedings it forms part.

GOLD.—In the wildest regions frequented by the nomad hordes of Central Asia, the traveller discovers the vestiges of former cultivation and wealth. But he can now perceive in such regions, that while he stands on the grave of an old civilisation, he stands also on the borders of a new one. It seems certain, at least as regards Asia, which contains the bulk of the human race, that not only the stationary but the retrograde communities will become progressively reached by roads, railways, river navigation, and Western commerce, and obtain the aid of Western capital and skill. And it seems equally certain that the pecuniary value of their produce will immensely increase; that they will need vast quantities of coin for its circulation; and that the question is one of importance, whether coin enough for the purpose will be easily obtained. The steady decline in the produce of the gold fields of Victoria, from 2,761,528 ozs. in 1857, to 1,557,397 ozs. in 1864, might seem at first to justify a doubt on the subject; and the existence of a great gold region near the sources of the Nile, on which some writers have reckoned, is in Sir Roderick Murchison's opinion contradicted by the evidence of Capt. Speke respecting the geological structure of the country. But the decline in the production of gold in Victoria has arisen rather from the migration of the miners to New South Wales and New Zealand than from a diminishing fertility of the mines. In fact, the gold fields of Victoria yielded more in proportion to the number of labourers in 1864 than in either of the previous years; 97,492 miners obtaining 1,702,460 ozs. in 1862; 92,292 obtaining 1,578,079 ozs. in 1863; and 83,394 obtaining 1,657,397 ozs. in 1864. And in 1867, when the gold yield of Victoria reached its maximum, that of New South Wales only amounted to the value of 674,470l.; whereas it has been more than three times as much on the average for the last three years. From the Western States of North America, again, the supply of the precious metals seems likely to increase. In a recent report, the British Consul at San Francisco states it as his belief that even in California the production of the precious metals will increase for many years to come; and that when to this is added the produce of the rich mines in Nevada, Idaho, Arizona, and Oregon, there can be no doubt that the total increase will be very great. This anticipation seems confirmed by the fact that the exports of treasure from San Francisco in the fiscal year ending in June, 1864, amounted to the value of \$51,364,023; the larger proportion being in the latter half of the period, and the entire sum being considerably greater than in any other year since 1856. From Mexico and South America great additional supplies may also be expected. Of Peru, the British Consul says—"Peru is one vast mine, which the hand of man has only hitherto scratched." To the produce of the mines must further be added the vast sums that the progress of commerce will restore to circulation from the hoards of Asia and Europe, which, even in Lapland, are great. Large sums of Norwegian money are said by Mr. Laing, in his "Journal of a Residence in Norway," to have disappeared in Lapland; the wealthiest Laplanders having always been accustomed to live, like the poorest, on the produce of their reindeer, and to bury the money coming to them from Norway in places where their heirs often fail to discover it. The movement we have discussed is one which tends to bring all buried and neglected riches to light; and we anticipate from it both an ample provision of money, and an increasing demand for it.—*North British Review.*

A LIVE TOAD FOUND IN A COAL FIELD.—A miner, while working in Louthside coal pit, on the Balgonie estate, exhumed a live toad, which was embedded in the coal at a depth of 60 fms. from the surface. The animal lived a considerable time after being liberated.—*Scotsman.*

Notices to Correspondents.

* * * Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.—Will one of your legal readers kindly answer the following question in the Notices to Correspondents of Saturday next?—"Is the purser of a mine under the Cost-book System justified in refusing to register a transfer which is delivered to him more than fourteen days after when dated, the transfer upon the face of it having the following clause:—This transfer to be delivered within fourteen days, or the seller will not be responsible for the shares?"—F. B. S. A.

RUSKIN IRONWORKS COMPANY (Limited).—Will anyone concerned in the management of this company oblige by communicating some information as to our prospects? The refusal of the Stock Exchange to notice the undertaking is undoubtedly a very serious matter; but I have sufficient confidence in the business habits and character of the directors to hope and believe that they will conduct the affair through its present difficulties.—M.

GLAMORGAN IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—Two letters have been written, under the head of "Shareholder," respecting this company. The writers are both lamentably ignorant of the Companies Act, 1862, or the rights of shareholders under the same. In the first place, every share is bona fide subscribed for, and paid upon by some 150 members. More was applied for than the number for allotment. On payment of 1s. anyone can inspect the company's register, at the offices of the company. On enquiry at the Stock Exchange it will be found that the shares are readily saleable at 3 pm. A list of the shareholders can be obtained at the offices, on payment of 6d. per 100 words. Any person writing letters in the form "Shareholder" has done without, evidently, making a single enquiry, cannot have the interest of the company at heart, for he is casting slurs upon the company and its members indirectly.—MOORE, DELATOUR, and Co.: King-street, Cheapside, August 8.

GLAMORGAN IRON AND COAL COMPANY.—We cannot insert the letter of "Shareholder" (Manchester). The assurance that the whole of the shares have been paid upon, contained in the letter of Messrs. Moore, Delatour, and Co., must satisfy him, as it should all who have only the well-being of the company in view; and he, with his friends, can now very well rest "in the hope that the best anticipations of all concerned may be fully verified in carrying on the operations of the company"—and which we shall be very happy to record.

WIGAN MAIN ARLEY COAL COMPANY (Limited).—Had you correspondents kept strictly to the truth, I would not have troubled you with any of my remarks. I was solicited by Mr. Nicholson to write you in reference to a letter which appeared on the 22d ult.; but believing it had emanated from himself, I did not do so, and this appears to have settled him. With regard to the solicitors of this proposed company, Mr. Nicholson has stated that which is not true. They are the solicitors, and always have been; and, moreover, have prepared the Memorandum and Articles of Association. I have never promised to settle all claims against this company, for this simple reason—there have been none made. With regard to Mr. Hull, I thought this had been satisfactorily set at rest. It is a well-ascertained fact that it is hard to get directors who will lend their names and work for nothing, as they have to do in this company; therefore, it is not a little surprising at their changeability upon discovery, as in this case. I may just say that this is a bona fide speculation, which will bear the most complete and thorough investigation; and further, that the directors will most gladly return any subscriber the money which he has paid upon his requesting them to do so. There have been no calls made, or any money expended, the preliminary arrangements not being yet completed. I should be very glad if Mr. Nicholson, or any other benevolent subscriber, would take my place, and give his time for the benefit of the company as I have done.—THOMAS FARRINGTON: Aug. 7.

EXPENSIVE MANAGEMENT.—The letter of "Alpha" should be forwarded to the directors: they would enquire into the truth of the statements made, and at least prevent such irregularities in future.

NEW CLIFFORD MINING COMPANY.—By a circular just forwarded to the shareholders, it would seem that this company is hardly in so prosperous a position as some parties were led to believe. By the statement of accounts, it appears that the promoters have paid for the purchase of the mine 6000l.—a fair sum, it may be, for so valuable a property as this was represented to be; but in proving its value, including materials and labour cost, the sum of 2511.13s. only has been expended to the present time, while rather more than half that amount (1884.9s.) has been spent on the London management. The directors should be more circumspect before they can fairly congratulate the shareholders on the possession of a valuable sett, and the rapid progress that has been made in its development.—A. B.

EAST ROSEWARNE.—Mr. Harvey should write to the Chairman of the Mining Exchange. **PAR CONSOLE.**—Would it not be better for the shareholders to call a meeting, time and place convenient to all, to take into consideration the present prospects of this company? The machinery, &c., must be worth considerably more than the sum now being accepted by many on relinquishment.—A SHAREHOLDER.

WHEAL MARY HUTCHINGS.—In my last report I stated the lode west was worth 30l. per fathom, which you appear to have read and inserted in last week's Journal as 50l. per fathom. Be so good as to correct this in your Saturday's impression.—W. EDWARDS. "D. S." should apply to a solicitor, who would advise as to the best course of procedure. The whole affair is at least irregular.

EAST GREAT WORK MINING COMPANY.—In the report of the meeting of this company, published in last week's Journal, Major Stapleton is stated to have seconded the appointment of Mr. Chambers to the chair for the extraordinary meeting. Major Stapleton "begs we will oblige him by correcting this misstatement."

SHARE DEALING.—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

* * * With last week's Journal a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET was given, which contains Papers on Land Investments in the United States—Galvanised Iron as a Ship-building Material—Meetings of various Public Companies, including the London and County Bank, Consolidated Copper Mines of Cobre, Mariquita and New Granada, English and Australian, Port Phillip and Colonial, Victoria (London), Australian, East Great Work, Great Wheel Bonnie, and the Gas Products Utilising Companies.

THE MINING JOURNAL
Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, AUGUST 12, 1865.

PUBLICATION OF DISCOVERIES AND INVENTIONS.

It not unfrequently happens that a discovery is made, or a contrivance invented, which, although of great general utility, is of such a nature that its author does not deem it desirable to secure it by patent, and hitherto great inconvenience has been felt in such cases, owing to the difficulty of making a formal and legally valid publication of it, so as to prevent its being afterwards patented by another, to the prejudice of the legitimate owner, who would probably be charged royalty for using his own property. A complete solution for the difficulty has now been found by a citizen of the United States, and the importance of that solution being made known will, it may reasonably be opined, cause the name of DAVIS EMBREE to be long and favourably known by non-patenting inventors, not only in England, but in every country where industrial pursuits are carried on. The example which he has so fortunately set will, undoubtedly, be often followed in Great Britain, and it cannot be supposed that so smart a notion will be permitted to pass unnoticed in the United States, in France, in Belgium, or elsewhere; the advantage which must accrue from its general adoption can scarcely be estimated.

Mr. DAVIS EMBREE has occupied the position of Supervising Inspector under the (United States) Steamboat Law of Aug. 30, 1852, and might, therefore, reasonably be judged capable of deciding the best means of preventing incrustation in a steam-boiler; but, even assuming it to be worthless, the system which it inaugurates is one of the utmost general benefit. Mr. DAVIS EMBREE has forwarded his specification and other documents relating to his invention as a present to "the Government and People of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland," accompanied by a notarial Act transferring or relinquishing all his right to take a patent therein for the invention or discovery described in the circular attached. This deed of gift, with the accompanying documents, are forwarded through the ordinary channels to the proper authorities—Her Majesty's Commissioners of Patents; and the invention thus gets regularly placed on record and printed, like the specification of a patent: the inventor thus attaining his object—the invalidation of any subsequent patent for the same discovery.

In the case in question, the documents have been received through the United States Minister at London; but it will be obvious that all that the Commissioners of Patents would require is, that an invention or discovery shall be thoroughly described and ascertained, and that the documents containing the description, and the statement of results obtained, shall be properly authenticated—by declaration, for instance, before a Commissioner authorised to administer oaths. The invention would then be as patent as if letters patent were actually granted, whilst the cost to the inventor would be 1s. or 2s. 6d., an outlay which would be amply compensated for by the circumstance that all future disputes as to the novelty of the invention (presuming it to be novel at the time of making the declaration), would be effectually prevented. The advantage which would result to the public from the general adoption of the system would be enormous, and we do not think any complaint could justly be raised if the whole of the now large surplus derived from the patent fees were expended in printing these gratuitous specifications. The justice of the procedure is, at the same time,

self-evident, since, if an inventor be willing to relinquish his rights for the public good, it is but reasonable he should be secured, at a nominal cost, whatever advantage may result from the formal publication of his invention.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF COAL MINES.

THE INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

The reports of the several Inspectors for 1864, as well for coal mines as for the mines of ironstone of the coal measures, have just been printed, and again present a very satisfactory account; for, although there has been an increase in the number of separate accidents to the extent of 20, there has been a decrease of 40 in the number of deaths resulting. Last year's reports showed the chief increase, as compared with 1862, to have been in the shaft accidents, whilst comparing 1864 with the preceding year there is a very satisfactory diminution. In explosions, again, there has likewise been a decrease, as compared with the preceding year; whilst the sole important increase is in the falls of coal. Each accident, during 1864, resulted, on the average, in 1.1 deaths, whilst in the preceding year 1.2 deaths resulted from each separate casualty. We subjoin our usual tabulated summary, which will enable the fatality of the several classes of accidents to be compared:—

COAL MINES—1863.

	Separate Accidents.				Deaths resulting.			
	Explosion of Fire-damp.	Falls of Roof and Sides of Working.	In shafts.	Total.	Explosion of Fire-damp.	Falls of Roof and Sides of Working.	In shafts.	Total.
North Durham, Northumberland, & Cumberland district	1	4	26	31	33	26	5	64
Southern division of Durham	1	4	7	12	1	40	14	55
North and East Lancashire	5	53	5	63	1	37	18	56
West Lancashire and North Wales	2	42	18	62	24	48	20	92
Yorkshire district	1	27	10	38	1	27	15	43
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, & Leicestershire, & Warwickshire	4	25	9	38	4	26	9	39
North Staffs., Cheshire, and Shrop.	3	14	11	28	11	15	9	35
South Staffordshire and Worcester.	4	54	31	89	7	55	33	95
Sou.-West. Div. (parts of Monmouth, Gloucester, Glamorgan, Brecon, and Devon)	3	37	10	50	3	38	12	53
South Wales district	7	54	8	69	66	54	8	128
Eastern district of Scotland	1	27	7	35	1	27	8	36
Western district of Scotland	3	19	5	27	4	19	5	28
Total	51	398	126	575	163	407	147	717

COAL MINES—1864.

	Explosion of Fire-damp.	Falls of Roof and Sides of Working.	In shafts.	Total.	Explosion of Fire-damp.	Falls of Roof and Sides of Working.	In shafts.	Total.
North Durham, Northumberland, & Cumberland district	1	30	9	40	7	30	9	46
Southern division of Durham	2	30	16	48	3	30	16	49
North and East Lancashire	5	29	13	47	5	33	13	51
West Lancashire and North Wales	7	40	22	69	10	43	28	81
Yorkshire district	4	27	15	46	6	27	15	48
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire, & Leicestershire, & Warwickshire	9	30	9	48	11	30	9	50
North Staffs., Cheshire, and Shrop.	3	13	11	27	12	13	11	36
South Staffordshire and Worcester.	7	48	31	86	12	51	47	110
Sou.-West. Div. (parts of Monmouth, Gloucester, Glamorgan, Brecon, and Devon)	3	31	11	45	6	33	13	52
South Wales district	4	46	6	56	6	47	6	59
Eastern district of Scotland	1	22	6	29	1	27	6	34
Western district of Scotland	3	14	11	28	5	15	11	31
Total	59	380	158	697	94	395	184	673

IRONSTONE MINES—1863.

	No. of accidents.	No. of deaths.	No. of persons injured.	No. of persons killed.
West Lancashire and North Wales	—	—	1	—
Yorkshire district	—	3	2	—
Derby, Nottingham, & Warwick	—	2	1	—
North Staffs., Cheshire, & Shrop.	2	4	3	—
South Staffordshire & Worcester	2	4	3	—
Southern division	—	14	2	—
South Wales district	—	5	2	—
Eastern district of Scotland	2	1	4	—
Western district of Scotland	2	6	4	—
Total	8	39	24	—

IRONSTONE MINES—1864.

	No. of accidents.	No. of deaths.	No. of persons injured.	No. of persons killed.
West Lancashire and North Wales	—	2	1	—
Yorkshire district	—	3	2	—
Derby, Nottingham, & Warwick	—	1	—	—
North Staffs., Cheshire, & Shrop.	—	6	3	—
South Staffordshire & Worcester	6	11	2	—
Southern division	—	10	4	—
South Wales district	—	7	—	—
Eastern district of Scotland	—	2	2	—
Western district of Scotland	1	5	3	—
Total	7	43	20	—

* No ironstone mine accidents are reported in Messrs. Dunn's, Atkinson's, and Dickinson's districts.

The reports for the present year contain a large amount of additional information, much of which has been supplied at the request of Mr. Baring, of the Home Office, since the reports were originally sent in, and this may, in some measure, account for the long interval between the publication of the reports and the period to which they relate. From these additional particulars a return, of which the subjoined is an abstract, has been prepared, showing the number of male coal miners employed in and about the coal mines of Great Britain, the number of fatal accidents and lives lost, the quantity of coal raised, and the proportion of accidents and lives lost to the number of persons employed, and to the tons of coal raised in the year 1864:—

Names of districts.	As computed by each Inspector for his own district.		Per separate fatal accident.	No. employed per separate fatal accident.	Tons of coal raised per separate fatal accident.	Tons of coal raised per 1000 tons.	Deaths per 1000 tons.
	Males employed.	Tons coal raised.					
Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Durham	24,428	10,156,000	398	354	161,306	147,185	186
South Durham	33,115	13,335,544	399	373	166,683	155,458	186
North and East Lancashire	23,525	8,998,875	392	367	99,381	93,722	198
West Lancashire & North Wales	24,202	7,500,000	267	321	82,417	65,181	160
Yorkshire	34,500	9,300,000	676	627	182,363	169,091	219
Derby, Nottingham, & Leicestershire, & Warwick	26,600	7,300,000	415	408	114,063	110,006	208
North Staffs., Cheshire, & Shrop.	19,500	5,200,000	433	361	118,565	95,296	222
South Staffordshire & Worcester	26,620	10,206,000	280	224	107,431	85,764	200
Monmouth, Gloucester, & Somerset, & Devon	26,658	5,978,500	444	397	99,641	89,291	205
Scattered over other counties (census 1861)	29,076	6,948,000	288	277	68,792	66,171	203
Totals—England & Wales	268,519	82,422,919	—	—	—	—	—
East Scotland	21,180	6,400,000	641	622	193,920	188,335	275
West Scotland	18,078	6,300,000	583	516	203,225	180,000	279
Totals, Scotland	39,258	12,700,000	—	—	—	—	—
Totals and Averages, England, Wales, & Scotland	307,542	95,122,919	395	364	192,438	180,171	209

The above tables really embrace all the general statistics contained in the reports, but each contains a large amount of practically valuable information as to the precise circumstances under which the several accidents occurred, and some of the Inspectors offer valuable suggestions as to the best means of avoiding accidents for the future. We shall, from time to time, give abstracts of the separate reports.

OUR COAL EXPORTS.—We appear to be still doing a good and extending coal business with France. Thus, in June we sent 129,178 tons in June, coal, cinders, &c., to that country, as compared with 126,117 tons in June, 1864,

this year, was 2,054,428, as compared with 1,939,644, in 1864, and 1,735,584, in 1863 (corresponding periods). The exports of British coal to Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, France, Brazil, and British India; but they have decreased to Russia, the Hanse Towns, Holland, Spain (very considerably), and the United States.

PERFECT COMBUSTION OF COAL.

We have already alluded to the improvements in the construction of furnaces invented by Mr. E. B. Wilson, of Parliament-street, and it is satisfactory to learn that the furnace is now coming into very general use, and that many months of trial have proved its thorough efficiency. The great advantage of the furnace is, that fire-bars are entirely dispensed with, and that the whole of the combustible portion of the fuel is perfectly consumed; the result, of course, being an enormous economy in the use of fuel, and an entire absence of smoke and dirt of any kind. The configuration of the furnace is somewhat similar to that of a reverberatory furnace, but in place of the ordinary fire chamber, Mr. Wilson employs an inclined wave-line wall upon which to support the fuel. The upper part of this wall, with a portion of the top of the furnace, forms a kind of hopper, through which the fuel is supplied, and as this hopper is always kept partially filled with coal, it will be obvious that the sole passage for the air necessary to support combustion is through the body of fuel, and that the gases given off by the coal, before it has reached a state of incandescence, must pass through the layer of fuel, already at a white heat, before it can pass towards the flue.

The principle of Mr. Wilson's invention consists in always keeping a layer of incandescent fuel between the green fuel and the flue, so that no particle of heat-producing material shall escape without giving up the whole of its heat in an available form. In carrying out this idea Mr. Wilson, as already explained, dispenses entirely with furnace-bars; and, instead of the ordinary feed-door, introduces an aperture in the top of the furnace, through which both fuel and air are supplied, and which can be readily opened or closed as required. The coal, introduced at this opening in small pieces, falls on a sort of curved inclined plane, where it lies in a sloping bank till consumed. In front of the heap of coals is what the inventor calls a "mixing chamber," formed by raising the roof of the furnace in a slanting direction. As combustion goes on the whole mass of fuel slides gradually downwards, leaving room for the green coal, which, in small quantities and at short intervals, is supplied at the top. When the furnace is in full operation the door above described is kept wholly or partly open, and the whole of the atmospheric air necessary to carry on combustion is admitted through the inlet thus made. On first rushing in the air passes through a cold stratum of fuel, extending a few inches downwards. Below this the coal commences to smoulder, giving off free carbon vapour and hydrogenous gases. These gaseous products become rapidly and completely combined with oxygen, whilst at the same time a sufficient surplus of oxygen is admitted to keep in vigorous combustion the solid carbon on the outside of the smouldering fuel. It will thus be readily understood that before the gases evolved from the coal can escape into the body of the furnace they must pass through the outlying stratum of burning carbon. The gaseous mixture, of course, catches fire, and adds to the heat obtained from the solid fuel that derived from its own perfect combustion. While this process is going on the heating chamber of the furnace is kept continuously filled with intense white flame. The effectual burning of the gases thrown off from the fuel is, we need hardly say, a great source of economy. In the ordinary process of burning coal on fire-bars these gases pass immediately from the hottest part of the fuel through the cooler coal lying on the top, and thence to parts of the furnace of still lower temperature, the result being that the greater portion of them escape into the chimney unconsumed. By Mr. Wilson's method, again, the gases pass from a cooler stratum of coal into one in a violent state of combustion, and are, in consequence, completely burnt, thus adding immensely to the heating power of the furnace.

Hitherto the improved furnaces have been employed almost exclusively for re-heating and puddling furnaces used in the manufacture of iron, but from the nature of the invention there seems no reason to doubt that it may be used with equal advantage for furnaces generally. For steam-boilers it would appear to be especially applicable, and in the case of those with an internal fire it seems probable that the economy would be such as to remove the chief cause of complaint—the great waste of fuel—whilst the necessary alteration could be made at a merely nominal cost.

FOREIGN MINING AND METALLURGY.

Employment does not at all fail at the Charleroi works; on the contrary, orders are tolerably abundant, and all the forges are well provided with them; at the same time, prices do not advance. We must attribute the stagnation in quotations to the fear which industrialists entertain of displacing a clientele which will soon be able to address itself to works which are on the point of commencing their fabrication. It is proposed among the industrialists of Charleroi to establish a forgers' committee, and it is to be hoped that they will succeed in this measure, as in presence of the newly anticipated competition on the market a good understanding among ironmasters may be considered as indispensable to the progress of their industry. At Liège the situation of the rolling-mills and construction workshops is of the most satisfactory character; prices, nevertheless, are very stationary, and pig-iron has a downward tendency. The Ougrée ironworks have obtained a contract for more than 400 tons of plates for the delivery of Bessemer steel rails to the State network, and were keenly disputed. M.M. Desmet and Co., of Brussels, obtained the contract for one lot at 151. 18s. per ton, and for another lot at 151. 3s. 4d. per ton. J. Brown and Co., of Sheffield, obtained one lot at 151. 18s. 10d. per ton, and one lot at 151. 6s. 8d. per ton. Some French works, also, took part in the adjudication. We announced last week that the manufacture of bolts and nuts, established some years since by M. Goussier, at Lasken, near Brussels, had just been acquired by M. Nicolas Camille, of Morlanwelz. The works have recommenced operations, which will be pushed forward with great vigour in order to satisfy important orders.

The firmness which has appeared of late at St. Dizier has become more decided, and a marked upward tendency has appeared. One establishment has already announced an advance of 12s. per ton, and it is expected that this movement will be followed—at any rate, in part—by other works. Furnaces may, nevertheless, still be made for first-class rolled iron at 81. 16s., but it is expected that a quotation of 91. to 91. 4s. per ton will soon become general. The scale between classes is firmer, and it will, probably, be fixed at 8s. per ton. The cause of the rise is, to some extent, an improvement in the demand; but the most serious reason for it is the slackening in the fabrication, occasioned by the exceptional drought from which the district has suffered for about two months. Hammered iron is dearer, without change, at 101. 16s. to 117. per ton (mercantile). Axes have made 8s. to 12s. per ton additional. Machine No. 30 has been quoted at 91. 8s. to 91. 12s. per ton. This price, as well as that of iron, is that of goods delivered at St. Dizier, or at the station nearest the works. Pig is neglected; the nominal quotation for pure charcoal-advance of 8s. per ton made on July 20; nevertheless, new buildings are being pushed on with the greatest activity. We learn that the Eastern and Northern of France Companies have just combined for a new reduced tariff for the conveyance of minerals and coal. This tariff will be shortly submitted for official homologation. The forgers' committee of the Franche-Comté district has just prepared the following table, indicating the average selling price per ton of the iron of the Comité, of all kinds.

Year.	February.	May.	August.	November.
1855.....	222 0 0	222 0 0	223 4 0	223 4 0
1856.....	22 0 0	24 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
1857.....	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
1858.....	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0
1859.....	18 16 0	18 16 0	20 0 0	20 0 0
1860.....	20 0 0	19 4 0	18 16 0	20 0 0
1861.....	19 4 0	18 8 0	19 4 0	19 4 0
1862.....	18 16 0	18 16 0	18 16 0	18 16 0
1863.....	18 0 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	17 4 0
1864.....	18 0 0	18 0 0	16 16 0	16 16 0

Small forged iron and rolled iron are sold at 16s. to 17. 12s. per ton above these rates, and plates are quoted at 81. to 71. 4s. per ton additional, according to specimens.

Since the closing of the navigations, affairs in coal have been almost completely still in the basin of the Conchard de Mons. At Charleroi, coal workers are profiting from the temporary cessation of operations to execute works calculated to develop production. The collieries are forwarding little by little, by railway, the coal of good quality which remains on hand, at 14s. 9d. per ton; as regards inferior qualities, some have reduced prices, in order to tempt purveyors. The extraction having been reduced, it may be anticipated that prices will be well supported. At Liège coal is more and more sought after, and in consequence is still more sought after than coal, and prices are very firmly supported.

There is no material modification in the markets for copper. At Havre 137 tons of Chilean have been sold, in two lots—one of 17 tons and the other of 140 tons, at the uniform rate of 81. 2s. per ton; one lot of 4 tons, of old red copper has been dealt in at 71. 13s. 6d. per ton. At Paris there has been little activity in transactions. Best selected is quoted at 81. 13s.; rough Chilean, at 81. 4s.; and Corcoran mineral at 81. 15s. per ton. The Antwerp market has been quiet, and without much business. At Rotterdam, Drontheim is quoted, by continuation, at 66 2s., and United States at 61. At Hamburg the article has been neglected, no change. The Amsterdam and Rotterdam tin markets have experienced a slight rise. The statistics of the Dutch tin trade for the month were given, as usual, last week. The Paris market has been quiet. Banca has made 93 1/2; Straits, 97 1/2; and prices are generally nominal. At Berlin, Cologne, and Stettin prices have experienced a slight rise. 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THE RUSSIAN IRONWORKS COMPANY (Limited).—We learn that the Committee of the Stock Exchange have resolved that "in consequence of a material variation between the prospectus and the Articles of Association, a settlement in the shares of the Russian (Vyksounsky) Ironworks Company (Limited) be refused." The Russian Iron Company is the second company the shares of which the Committee of the Stock Exchange, acting in the interest of the public, have within the last few days felt themselves called upon to refuse a settlement upon the ground of material variations between the prospectus and the Articles of Association. The Court of Chancery has in recent cases of this character relieved share-

holders from their liability, and these decisions of the Stock Exchange Committee will encourage the public to demand themselves in equity. In the case of the South African Land and Finance Company, the wisest course for the directors to take would be to return the deposits and wind up the concern.

TRUTH'S ECHOES, OR SAYINGS AND DOINGS IN MINING.

The Mining Share Market was rather dull during the early part of the week, but a more active enquiry has since taken place, and a very fair amount of business appears to have been transacted; and a very good enquiry still exists for both dividend and progressive mines.

WHEAL STURGEON has been enquired for, and several transactions effected at quoted prices. WHEAL STURGEON is quiet. CLIFFORDS are in good demand. WHEAL STURGEON is quiet. CLIFFORDS are in good demand. WHEAL STURGEON is quiet. CLIFFORDS are in good demand.

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attention, and will, at no great distance of time, re-establish itself in the market. Some of the points continue to improve, and there is no deterioration anywhere. In the 70 east the lode is reported to be larger, and is letting out more water, and yielding some good ore. Altogether, the mine increases in interest, and I retain my opinion, especially looking at it in the relation to the Rosewarne lode—that it is one of the mines that should not be neglected by either speculators or investors.

The PEN-AN-DREA, which comprises the very heart of the great Redruth series of lodes, five of which are being worked, with every probability of becoming productive, must attract more and more attention, as the works will now be almost wholly confined to the discovery and returns of ore. The outlay on the mine has been considerable, but it has brought them into a very satisfactory position. They are returning large quantities of tin, a small improvement in the price of which will at once make the mine profitable. WHEAL SPANISH, south of Pen-an-drea, and east of the East Corn Brea, was once known as "rich Spanish," and although the great influx of water compelled its abandonment, there is good ground for believing that it will well repay what may be necessary to drain it and open out the ground, especially as the great mines on the west, now, probably, working on the same lode, will have considerably facilitated one part of the work. Of other mines worth special notice, I will only mention the LAKES, GREENGLIVES, WEST CHIVERTON and CHIVERTON MOON, NORTH MINERA, EAST CORN BREA, and SNARFELL, any of which are cheap at the present quotations.

From Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS:—The markets this week have not been brisk, in consequence of so many of the dealers being out of town, and until the holiday time is over much is not likely to be done. Nevertheless, the public should keep their watch for improvements, for it is no holiday time with the miner, and in many mines important points are coming off before long. The week before last your correspondent called attention to the fact that the DALS shareholders had been called together, and took the opportunity of urging the attendance of all interested. The meeting has been held, and a more hearty and unanimous one it was certainly never my good fortune to attend; indeed, in the confident expectation of success, the shareholders seemed just as pleased as if the dividend warrants were being issued. As to the question of fresh capital, that was soon settled, and an arrangement agreed to whereby 7750 fully paid up shares are taken of the market. All praise to a company who acts thus, under circumstances particularly trying; for, let it be remembered, if ever there was a time calculated to damp the ardour of investors in British mines that time is the present. All that is wanted now to put the market in full swing is an important discovery or two, and such discoveries will come. Let us hope they will be made soon. GREAT WHEAL VOR has been steady at 33½ to 34½, but EAST CARADON has scarcely maintained the recent rise, and leaves off 12 to 12½. CLIFFORDS, too, have been more freely offered, but the change in most quotations has not been of consequence. An improvement has taken place in CENTRAL MINERA, and shares are in demand at advanced prices. The shareholders here well merit success, and that prosperity may attend their efforts we most earnestly hope. The operations at SOUTH CALLINGTON are being pushed on as fast as circumstances will admit, and the shares are in request, but difficult to get, except for investors, and through private influence. This is evidently not to be a market mine, and if it does turn out a prize (of which there seems good probability, considering the very able men who have given decided opinions in its favour) it will not be rigged up and down at the pleasure of the few, and at the expense of the many. A very favourable account is given of BURN GWIR—40 tons of lead were sold on Thursday last. N.B.—Since the above was written an improvement has been reported in SOUTH CALLINGTON, which will in all probability turn out to be of considerable importance. They have cut the lode at surface to the south of the elvan dyke many fathoms ahead of the old end, and it has a splendid appearance. They are now going to trace it further up the hill to the junction of the copper lode, from which they are finding stone, containing native copper of beautiful quality in the veins or pockets. A specimen of this has been forwarded to me for inspection. Shares, £1½ to £2.

VENTILATING MACHINES AND FURNACES.

PAUL'S PATENT VENTILATING FURNACE.—This furnace was patented in the year 1857; it is intended to be used in fiery collieries where the air may be drawn through the furnace without coming into contact with the flame. The fire-grate is placed at the bottom of a square shaft, with an arched roof, terminated by an upright and slightly conical chimney. A number of metal tubes are placed across the furnace in horizontal rows, somewhat similar to those of a locomotive boiler. The outer surfaces of the tubes are exposed to the direct action of the fire, which expands the air in the inside, and as the ends of the tubes are in free communication with the air, a current is established passing the air from left to right, the discharging side being in direct communication with the atmosphere. The products of combustion from the fire are only brought in contact with the up-cast air at the top of the chimney, where the temperature is considerably reduced. The patentee recommends that the length of the tubes should not be reduced below six feet, and that they should be tapered, increasing in diameter from the in-take to the discharging side. The limits of diameter recommended are between six and nine inches.

SELF-CLOSING TRAP DOOR FOR AIR-WAYS.—This is intended for preserving the ventilation in galleries which are used for drawing coals. The pressure of the front of the tram wagon against a pair of bent levers turning upon centres attached to the walls causes the doors to slide apart. As soon, however, as the wagon has passed a corresponding pair of levers on the opposite side, the doors, which are suspended by rollers to a slide, whose upper edge forms a double inclined plane, are brought back to their former position by the fall of the rollers on the slide. The invention is by Mr. T. Heaton, Bolton.

COURT OF THE STANNARIES, TRURO.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE VICE-WARDEN.

WHEAL CRENWELL AND ABRAHAM.—In this case the Miners' Bank had obtained judgment against the mine for 2400l., and were about to levy; but Mr. Chilcott, on behalf of the Mining Company, filed a petition for winding-up, and obtained an injunction to prevent the levy; and subsequently the Mining Company raised the money required, paid off the bank, and withdrew their petition. Mr. Marrack now applied that the order for injunction be discharged with costs, and read affidavits in support of his application; and, after some discussion, the Court granted the application.

GOONZON MINE.—In this case of winding-up Mr. Chilcott obtained an order absolute against a large number of persons (nearly 50) for payment of arrears due from them before the commencement of winding-up proceedings.—In the case of the same mine (Goonzon) this Court had some time since restrained by injunction the Miners' Bank from proceeding in an action at law against certain contributories of the company. At the May sitting of this Court (the action having been stayed), a case was heard, after which the Vice-Warden, having taken time to consider, decided that the bankers were not contributories, and thereupon dissolved the injunction.—Mr. Marrack, on behalf of the Bank, now applied for costs of appearance to show cause against the order nisi referred to.—Mr. Chilcott resisted the application, on the ground that the Vice-Warden who giving judgment dissolving the injunction, gave no costs to the bankers, and on the faith of this judgment he (Mr. Chilcott) advised his clients to pay the Bank's claim with interest.—His Honour said he would further consider the application.

NORTH WHEAL SETON.—On behalf of a contributory named Griffin, Elliott, who was indebted in the sum of 22l. 10s., amount of call on one share, Mr. Cook read an affidavit in which the contributory alleged his total inability to pay. At the time he bought the share he was an apprentice with his father, a coach-trimmer, near Manchester, and was then earning 8s. a week. His wages now, in another employment, were only 4s. a week, and, in order to live, he worked overtime, and receive some assistance from his father. The Vice-Warden ordered that an affidavit confirmatory of the contributory's statement should be obtained from some other person, and that then the case should be left in the discretion of the registrar.

BULLER AND BASSETT UNITED MINING COMPANY.—On application by Mr. Marrack, the Vice-Warden, confirmed the Registrar's report, which showed that the total amount received from the sale of machinery and materials, and from other sources was 118l. 11s. 3d., and that it was proposed to pay the labourer creditors 20s. in 1l. and merchant creditors 10s. in 1l.

HUNTINGDON MINING COMPANY.—On the application by Mr. Chilcott, having the conduct of this winding-up suit, his Honour sanctioned the acceptance from a contributory named John Hartley, residing in London, of 25l., in satisfaction of his debt of 106l. 5s., and of any other sum for which he might be held liable, in consequence of a recent distraint on his goods, through the Sheriff of London.

WHEAL FURSDON.—In this winding-up case two contributories, named Edward Augustus Marsden and Alfred John Marsden, were indebted in the sum of 26l. each. They had offered to pay their debts by small quarterly instalments; but now, with the assistance of friends, were able to offer immediate payment of 20l. each. If that could be accepted as payment in full of all liabilities, Mr. Cook applied for his Honour's sanction to this arrangement, and it was granted.

CHIVERTON WHEAL ROSE.—A similar application was made by Mr. Marrack. The registrar had realised about 96l., leaving 92l. 6s. 2d. applicable for dividend; and it was proposed to pay labourers' claims, which amounted to 203l. 4s. 2d., at the rate of 7s. 6d. in 1l.

NORTH ROSEWARNE.—This was a similar application by Mr. Marrack. Amount realised, 55l. 17s. 9d., leaving available for dividend a sum which, after payment of labourers' claims (amounting to 146l. 14s. 3d.), at the rate of 6s. 8d. in 1l., would leave but 1s. 4d. in the hands of the Registrar.

GREAT BRIGAN MINE.—KING & EARL AND OTHERS.—Mr. Marrack, on the Registrar's certificate that no answer had been filed, and on the plaintiff's affidavit of non-payment, moved for sale of shares belonging to defendants, named R. Luscombe, A. Taterell, and Henry Whitford, as assignees of Thomas Tregaskis, a bankrupt. The amounts severally due from those parties were as follows:—From Luscombe, on 18-5000 shares, 38s. 10s.; from Taterell, on 100 shares, 335s.; and from Whitford (as assignee), on 45 shares, 59l. 10s. 6d.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Mr. E. F. Satterthwaite, in his Circular, says:—"The market for American Securities in London remained steady for some days, until the arrival of the telegram from New York, reporting a rapid advance in the price of Erie shares to 94, and declaration of dividend at 4 per cent. on the common stock, and 8½ per cent. on preferred stock; this caused much excitement here, and a large business was done at about 68, but on sellers appearing to realise profits, they gave way to 56½. Illinois shares have been dull and declining; United States 5-20 bonds have fluctuated between 68 and 69, closing steady at 68½. We have to report a very considerable business in Atlantic and Great Western debentures, at from 85 to 87."

EAST ALDERLEY EDGE MINE (Limited).—The straightforward business-like tone of the prospectus has attracted considerable attention, and we are informed that a large number of applications have already been made by people residing in the neighbourhood of the mine. The shares are at present in great demand, and applications should be made early, as there are many who believe the applications will far exceed the number of shares at disposal, and are purchasers at a premium. They are quoted 1 to 1½ premium.

India Office.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA
IN COUNCIL, notice is hereby given that the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF STORES FOR INDIA will be READY, on or before Monday, the 14th inst., to RECEIVE PROPOSALS in writing, sealed up, from such persons as may be willing to supply—
100 TONS OF COPPER SLIPS.
And that the conditions of the said contract may be had on application at the India Store Office, Cannon-row, Westminster, where the proposals are to be left any time before Two o'clock P.M., of the said 14th inst., 1865, after which hour no tender will be received.
India Office, Aug. 8, 1865.
GERALD C. TALBOT, Director-General.

Tenders for Mine Materials.

ST. DAY UNITED MINES.—TENDERS ARE INVITED for the following MATERIALS, required in the coming four months, to be delivered on the mine, free of carriage, commencing September 1; six months' credit from the time of delivery:—

- 500 DOZEN GOOD CANDLES.
- 25 CWTs. BEST Y. C. TALLOW.
- 120 GALLONS RAPE OIL.
- NAILS, 6 in., 5 in., 4 in., 3 in., 2 in., about 6 cwt.
- B.B. IRON, various sizes, about 130 cwt.
- HOOP IRON, about 4 cwt.
- BORER STEEL, 1 in. and ¾ in., about 12 cwt.
- PICK AND SHOVEL HILTS, about 70 dozen.
- SHOVELS, assorted sizes, 8 cwt.
- LEATHER, 400 lbs. butt and 400 lbs. bend.
- STAMP HEADS, about 8 tons.
- CHAIN, ¾ in.
- TIMBER, NORWAY BARK, 70 loads, and upwards.
- YELLOW PINE, 12 loads, and upwards.
- COAL, good quality and condition, about 600 tons monthly.

May be tendered for for four, eight, or twelve months.

Tenders to be sent sealed, directed to the Committee of Management, 22a, Austin-friars, London, by the 23d August, 1865.

Port and City of Rochester—Mooring.

PERSONS desirous of TENDERING for SUPPLYING the CORPORATION OF ROCHESTER with TWENTY-FOUR SCREW MOORINGS, and also by SEPARATE TENDER with MOORING CHAINS, SWIVELS, SHACKLES, COUPLINGS, and LINKS, and also by SEPARATE TENDER with TWELVE IRON TRUNK BUOYS, may be furnished, on application to me, with a copy of the specifications, and may inspect the drawings at my office on any day between the hours of Ten and Five. Tenders to be sent to my office, in Rochester, not later than Twelve o'clock at noon, on Tuesday, the 29th day of August next, under seal, and directed to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of the City of Rochester, and endorsed "Tender for Moorings." Forms of tender may be obtained at my office.

The Corporation do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, RICHARD FRALL, Jun., Town Clerk.

Town Clerk's Office, Rochester, July, 1865.

PATENT COKE OVENS.—TO BE SOLD, OR LET, SIXTY PATENT COKE OVENS, with WASHING MACHINE, situated on the railway near Silkestone, in the centre of the Barnsley and Silkestone Coal Fields, and immediately adjoining extensive collieries. These ovens, which are built on the most approved principles, are capable of turning out from 400 to 500 tons of coke per week, may be purchased or rented on advantageous terms, and would prove a most lucrative investment, the demand for coke being unlimited.—Application to be made to Messrs. BRANSON and SON, solicitors, Sheffield.

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TO CAPITALISTS OR PUBLIC COMPANIES.—FOR DISPOSAL, a VALUABLE SLATE and SLAB QUARRY, making an increasing return of 1000l. Price in cash, £20,000. A guarantee of 12½ per cent. on the purchase money will be given for two years.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE.—A GENTLEMAN OFFERS FOR SALE the LEASE and PLANT of ONE of the MOST VALUABLE SLATE QUARRIES in NORTH WALES, situated close to port, and within less than half a mile of the railway, now in an advanced state of construction. These quarries have been worked by the same proprietor, for an annual profit, for nearly 20 years. More than the average of large estates are made, and all are shipped as soon as ready. The slates have been supplied to the same houses of business for nearly twenty years past. The present profits are considered to be more than 25s. per ton, and the railway will, by lessening carriage materially, increase this profit. It is computed that in less than fourteen months from the present time from 400 to 500 tons of slates will be made per month, and in from three to four years that 1000 tons will be made per month, still increasing for 20 years to come, the immense mass of the finest slate being not only inexhaustible but easily available, owing to the fact that many thousands of pounds have been expended on the quarries in bringing them to their present efficient state. The profits on the slates are increased by no machinery being required in their production in any way. There are slates in abundance, but no machinery has been erected for making them; a very small outlay will, therefore, add this large source of profit to the returns of the quarries. There is an unexpired lease of 31 years. The quarries are very large, possessing great advantages; they are extensively known, and are equalled by very few in Wales. Either for the investment of private capital or joint-stock enterprise they offer an opportunity seldom to be met with. An inspection of and enquiry into their merits will prove the correctness of these statements. It may be noticed here that slates quarries of this class are very rarely to be obtained at any price. The undertaking is a large one, and the steadily increasing profits to be derived from it will be in proportion to the investment.—Application to be made to "A. D. S." Post-office, Hyde, Isle of Wight.

NORTHAMPTON and BANBURY JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.—At the FOURTH ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Northampton and Banbury Junction Railway Company, held at the offices of the company, No. 6, Victoria-street, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex, on Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1865,

ALEXANDER BEATTIE, Esq., M.D., in the chair,

The notice convening the meeting was read.

The seal of the company was affixed to the register of shareholders.

The report of the directors, with the engineer's report and statement of accounts to 30th June, 1865, having been read, it was unanimously—

Resolved.—That the report now read be received, adopted, and printed for circulation amongst the proprietors.

ALEXANDER BEATTIE, Chairman.

At a SPECIAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Northampton and Banbury Junction Railway Company, held at the offices of the company, No. 6, Victoria-street, Westminster, after the ordinary general meeting, on Saturday, the 5th day of August, 1865,

ALEXANDER BEATTIE, Esq., M.D., in the chair,

It was unanimously—

Resolved.—That pursuant to the powers contained in "The Northampton and Banbury Railway (Branch) Act, 1865," the directors be, and are hereby, authorised to create and issue shares to such an amount, and to attach thereto such a preference or priority of dividend, not exceeding five per centum per annum, and upon such terms and conditions, as they may see fit, and as are authorised by the said Act.

Resolved.—That pursuant to the powers contained in "The Northampton and Banbury Railway (Extensions) Act, 1865," the directors be, and are hereby, authorised to create and issue shares to such an amount, and to attach thereto such a preference or priority of dividend, not exceeding five per centum per annum, and upon such terms and conditions, as they may see fit, and as are authorised by the said Act.

ALEXANDER BEATTIE, Chairman.

Resolved.—That the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

J. WILSON THEOBALD, Secretary.

MR. D. STICKLAND, M.E., having had upwards of 40 years' mining experience in Cornwall, several years of which he has had the entire management of mines therein, enables him to GIVE GOOD ADVICE thereon. MINES INSPECTED and faithfully REPORTED ON. DEALER IN MINING, RAILWAY, and OTHER SHARES. His monthly Circular forwarded on receipt of six postage stamps. Criddle Mine, St. Ise, Padstow, Cornwall.

CAPT. C. WILLIAMS, TYN-Y-WERN, TALEISIN, via SHREWSBURY, has had upwards of 30 years' practical experience in mining, during which time he had the entire management of several English and Welsh mines. Residing in the centre of the CARDIGANSHIRE MINING DISTRICT, and in close proximity to those of MERIONETHSHIRE and MONTGOMERYSHIRE, he OFFERS HIS SERVICES TO SURVEY and REPORT UPON ANY MINE.

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North Dolcoath.
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New Lovell.

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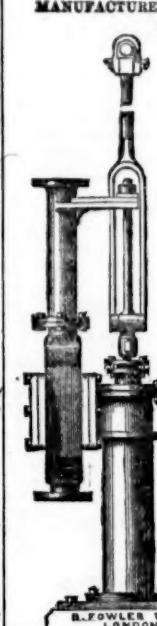
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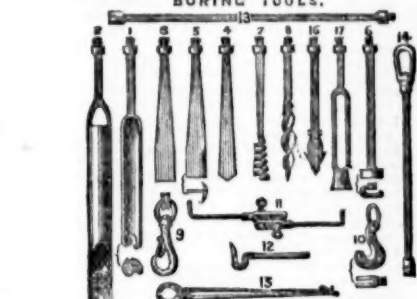


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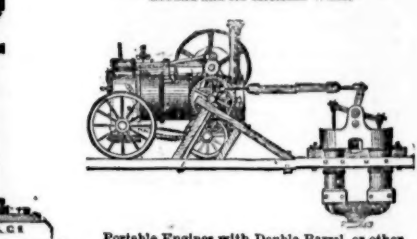
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 MANUFACTURERS OF PUMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR HAND,
 HORSE, WATER, OR STEAM POWER.



BORING TOOLS.



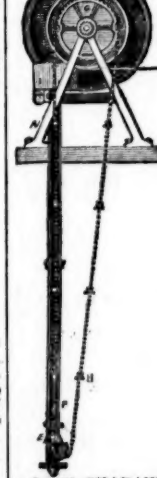
Boring Tools of every description, for Testing
 Ground and for Artesian Wells.



Portable Engines with Double Barrel, or other
 Pumps, on Hire or Purchase.

Improved Double-action Pumps.
 Full information, Drawings, Price Lists, &c., relating to the above, and to Hydraulic
 Machinery of all descriptions—Cranes, Pulleys, Blocks, and Hoisting Tackle of superior
 manufacture—may be had on application.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN PUMP,
 APPARATUS FOR RAISING WATER ECONOMICALLY, ESPECIALLY
 APPLICABLE TO ALL KINDS OF MINES, DRAIN-
 AGE, WELLS, MARINE, FIRE, &c.



J. U. BASTIER begs to call the attention of proprietors of
 mines, engineers, architects, farmers, and the public in gen-
 eral, to his new pump, the cheapest and most efficient ever
 introduced to public notice. The principle of this new pump
 is simple and effective, and its action is so arranged that ac-
 cidental breakage is impossible. It occupies less space than
 any other kind of pump in use, does not interfere with the
 working of the shafts, and unites lightness with a degree of
 durability almost imperishable. By means of this hydraulic
 machine water can be raised economically from wells of any
 depth; it can be worked either by steam-engine or any other
 motive power, by quick or slow motion. The following
 statement presents some of the results obtained by this hy-
 draulic machine as daily demonstrated by use:—

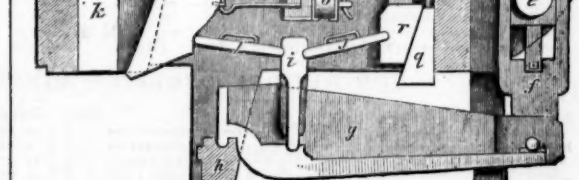
- 1.—It utilizes from 90 to 92 per cent. of the motive power.
- 2.—Its price and expense of installation is 75 per cent. less
 than the usual pumps employed for mining purposes.
- 3.—It occupies a very small space.
- 4.—It raises water from any depth with the same facility
 and economy.
- 5.—It raises with the water, and without the slightest in-
 jury to the apparatus, sand, mud, wood, stone, and every ob-
 ject of a smaller diameter than its tube.
- 6.—It is easily removed, and requires no cleaning or at-
 tention.

BASTIER'S PATENT CHAIN-PUMP may be seen daily
 in operation at Messrs. SAMUEL BERGER AND CO.'S Patent
 Rice Starch Works, Bromley-by-Bow, London, E. Cards of
 admission to be had on application to the inventor and pa-
 tentee, Mr. J. U. BASTIER, C.E., 142, Gower-street North,
 London.

J. U. BASTIER, sole manufacturer, will CONTRACT to
 ERECT his PATENT PUMP at his OWN EXPENSE,
 and will GUARANTEE IT FOR ONE YEAR, or will GRANT LICENSES
 to manufacturers, mining proprietors, and others, for the USE of his INVENTION.
 OFFICES, 142, GOWER STREET NORTH, LONDON.

London, March 21, 1859. Hours from Ten till Four. J. U. BASTIER C.E.

BLAKE'S PATENT STONE BREAKER,
 OR ORE CRUSHING MACHINE,
 FOR REDUCING TO SMALL FRAGMENTS ROCKS ORES, AND
 MINERALS OF EVERY KIND.



It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in
 California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the
 United States and England.

The above section illustrates Blake's Stone Breaker, just as made the last five years
 and is fully protected in every part by patents.
 Extract from Specification:—A short but powerful vibration is imparted to one or
 both of the jaws by any convenient arrangement, and combination of powerful levers,
 worked by a crank or eccentric on the main shaft.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS will be taken at once against any person or persons found
 making, using, or vending any machine, the construction of which will constitute an in-
 fringement on the above patent. Read extracts of testimonials:—
 Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple
 an article, but now think it money well spent.
 Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.—The stone breaker does its work admirably
 crushing the hardest stones and quartz.
 Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard winstone in 20 minutes, for fine
 road metal, free from dust.

Messrs. ORD and MADISON,
 Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

Kirkless Hall, near Wigan.—Each of my machines breaks from 100 to 120 tons of
 limestone or ore per day (10 hours), at a saving of 4d. per ton. JOHN LANCASTER.
 Ovea, Ireland.—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons
 of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.
 General Frémont's Mines, California.—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving o
 the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold
 your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine fo
 this estate.
 SILAS WILLIAMS

For circulars and testimonials, apply to—
H. R. MARSDEN, SOHO FOUNDRY,
 MEADOW LANE, LEEDS.
 Only maker in the United Kingdom.

THE MINING SHARE LIST

BRITISH DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total div.	Per Share.	Last paid.
1500	Alderley Edge (cop.), Cheshire [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	11 3 0	0 16 0	Dec. 1884
4000	Bedford United (cop.), Tavistock [L.]	2 8 0	—	—	13 11 6	0 2 6	Oct. 1884
1248	Boscawen (tin), Cornwall [L.]	6 15 0	—	—	1 5 0	0 0 0	May, 1884
200	Botallack (tin), Cornwall [L.]	91 5 0	—	—	480 18 0	3 0 0	May, 1884
10000	British State Company [L.]	7 0 0	—	—	8 per cent.	—	Mar. 1885
1600	Brixham Hematite Iron [L.]	8 7 6	—	—	8 0 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1884
1000	Broadford (lead), Cardigan [L.]	12 0 0	—	—	6 15 0	0 10 0	May, 1885
1200	Bryn Gwyn (lead), Mold [L.]	9 0 0	—	—	10 15 0	0 10 0	May, 1885
918	Cargill (silver-lead), Newlyn [L.]	15 8 7	28	25 27	10 15 0	0 10 0	May, 1885
1400	Carn Brea (copper), Illogan [L.]	18 0 0	—	—	230 10 0	2 0 0	June, 1884
2380	Clifford Amalgamated (cop.), Gwent [L.]	30 0 0	26 1/2	26 1/2	25 6 0	0 10 0	June, 1885
3000	Copier Mines of England (stock)	25 0 0	—	—	7 1/2 per cent.	—	Half-yrly.
4000	Ditto	100 0 0	—	—	1 per cent.	—	Half-yrly.
827	Gwyn (lead), Cardigan [L.]	7 10 0	—	—	16 18 0	0 10 0	June, 1885
128	Gwyn (lead), Cardigan [L.]	6 0 0	—	—	288 10 0	0 10 0	July, 1885
200	Derwent Mines (sil.-lead), Durham [L.]	300 0 0	—	—	189 10 0	0 10 0	June, 1885
1024	Devon Gt. Con. (cop.), Tavistock [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	251 0 0	0 10 0	July, 1885
358	Dolcoath (copper), Camborne [L.]	128 17 6	—	—	291 0 0	0 10 0	June, 1885
512	East Basset (cop.), Redruth [L.]	20 10 0	20	18 20	128 0 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1884
4000	East Basset (copper), Redruth [L.]	3 15 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 10 0	June, 1885
6144	East Caradon (copper), St. Cleer [L.]	2 14 6	12 1/2	12 1/2	13 12 0	0 10 0	July, 1885
1000	East Caradon (lead), Cardigan [L.]	32 0 0	—	—	107 10 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1885
128	East Pool (tin), Cornwall [L.]	24 8 0	—	—	269 10 0	0 10 0	June, 1885
5000	East Rosewarne (cop.), Illogan [L.]	2 15 0	—	—	0 7 0	0 10 0	June, 1885
2500	Foxdale (lead), Christow [L.]	25 0 0	—	—	67 0 0	0 10 0	June, 1885
5000	Frederick (lead), Christow [L.]	18 6 0	7 1/2	6 1/2	2 15 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1885
15000	Great Laxey (lead), Isle of Man [L.]	4 0 0	21	19 1/2	2 11 0	0 10 0	June, 1885
4000	Great Wh. Vor (tin), Helston [L.]	40 0 0	84 1/2	39 1/2	15 0 0	0 10 0	June, 1885
110	Great Work (tin), Helston [L.]	100 0 0	—	—	15 0 0	0 10 0	June, 1885
1024	Herodfoot (id.), near Liskeard [L.]	8 10 0	42	—	33 5 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1885
4000	Liaburne (lead), Cardigan [L.]	18 15 0	150	—	435 10 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1885
2000	Mar-y-Safn (lead) [L.]	20 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1884
5000	Mar-y-Safn (lead), Cardigan [L.]	4 10 0	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 2 0	0 10 0	June, 1885
3000	Miners' Union (lead), Wrexham [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 8 0	0 10 0	June, 1885
1600	Miners' Union (lead), Wrexham [L.]	25 0 0	—	—	175 8 0	0 10 0	May, 1885
10000	Mynydd (iron ore), Llanidloes [L.]	7 0 0	—	—	12 10 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1885
2500	Nant-y-Moel (lead), Montgomery [L.]	20 0 0	—	—	0 4 0	0 10 0	Apr. 1884
6000	New Birch Tor and Viller Con. (tin)	1 0 0	—	—	7 0 0	0 10 0	June, 1884
9236	North Trekerky (copper), St. Agnes [L.]	1 0 0	2 1/2	2 1/2	0 13 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1884
200	Parya Mines (copper), Anglesey [L.]	20 0 0	—	—	147 0 0	0 10 0	Feb. 1884
1120	Providence (tin), Uny Lelant [L.]	10 6 7	33	32 33	77 5 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1885
30	Silver Lake Mining Company [L.]	280 0 0	—	—	—	—	Dec. 1884
512	South Caradon (cop.), St. Cleer [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	430 10 0	0 10 0	July, 1885
4000	St. Day United (tin), Redruth [L.]	14 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1884
940	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ives [L.]	8 0 0	—	—	490 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1884
5000	Tincroft (cop. tin), Poolbegon [L.]	9 0 0	18	18 18 1/2	17 10 0	0 10 0	June, 1885
4000	West Head (tin), Illogan [L.]	1 10 0	—	—	26 14 0	0 10 0	June, 1885
5000	W. Chiverton (tin), Perranarabuth [L.]	1 10 0	—	—	5 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1885
254	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap [L.]	38 10 0	77 1/2	72 1/2	5 10 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1884
400	W. Wh. Seton (cop.), Camborne [L.]	47 10 0	—	—	433 0 0	0 10 0	June, 1885
512	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan [L.]	5 2 6	75	—	611 0 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1885
1024	Wheal Friendship (copper), Devon [L.]	20 0 0	—	—	296 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1885
512	Wheal Jane (silver-lead), Kea [L.]	3 10 0	—	—	15 0 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1885
4295	Wheal Kitty (tin), St. Agnes [L.]	5 4 6	4 1/2	4 1/2	2 11 6	0 10 0	Aug. 1885
1024	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menhenot [L.]	8 0 0	—	—	87 17 6	0 10 0	Mar. 1885
100	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menhenot [L.]	26 2 6	—	—	288 5 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1884
80	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menhenot [L.]	26 2 6	—	—	343 3 0	0 10 0	May, 1884
394	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menhenot [L.]	26 2 6	—	—	201 15 0	0 10 0	June, 1885
1040	Wh. Mary Ann (id.), Menhenot [L.]	5 17 0	18	—	52 0 0	0 10 0	June, 1885
7000	Wicklow (copper) [L.]	2 10 0	—	—	15 3 0	0 10 0	May, 1885

* Dividends paid every two months. † Dividends paid every three months.

BRITISH MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total div.	Per Share.	Last paid.
240	Boscan (tin), St. Just [L.]	20 10 0	—	—	25 10 0	0 10 0	Mar. 1882
240	Conduvor (cop. tin), Camborne [L.]	76 10 0	90	80 90	85 0 0	0 2 0	June, 1882
240	Cook's Kitchen (copper), Illogan [L.]	18 18 0	9	8 9	4 7 0	0 7 0	May, 1887
1024	Copier Hill (copper), Redruth [L.]	12 0 0	—	—	2 7 12 0	0 4 0	Sept. 1882
1058	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer [L.]	8 14 0	—	—	7 12 0	0 4 0	June, 1882
4078	Devon and Cornwall (cop.), Tavistock [L.]	6 3 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 2 6	Feb. 1882
12800	Drake Walls (tin), Cornwall [L.]	2 1 0	—	—	0 18 0	0 1 6	May, 1883
8000	Dyffryn (lead), Wales [L.]	12 6 0	—	—	0 17 6	0 3 6	Jan. 1883
1908	East Wheal Lovell (tin), Wendron [L.]	3 9 0	10 1/2	10 10 1/2	1 10 0	0 16 0	May, 1884
400	Fowey Consols (copper), Tavyreath [L.]	4 11 6	—	—	41 9 3	0 2 6	June, 1884
4000	Great South Tolucon (copper), Redruth [L.]	6 14 6	2	1 1/2 2	7 18 6	0 1 6	Dec. 1881
9240	Gunnislake (Clitters' Adit) (copper)	0 2 0	—	—	0 3 0	0 1 6	Mar. 1882
140	Levant (copper), St. Just [L.]	2 10 0	—	—	1081 0 0	0 5 0	May, 1882
400	Mount Pleasant (lead), Mold [L.]	4 0 0	—	—	18 18 0	0 7 6	Aug. 1882
5000	Oradell (lead), Fintona [L.]	0 8 0	—	—	0 10 4	0 8 0	Mar. 1882
1772	Pelberron (tin), St. Agnes [L.]	15 0 0	—	—	7 19 6	0 10 0	Nov. 1882
512	Pelberron (tin), St. Agnes [L.]	8 0 0	—	—	1 0 0	0 10 0	July, 1883
6000	Rosewell Hill and Ransom United [L.]	3 3 6	—	—	0 10 0	0 1 6	May, 1883
512	South Tolucon (cop.), Redruth [L.]	8 0 0	14	11 13	74 10 0	0 10 0	May, 1883
498	S. Wh. Frances (cop.), Illogan [L.]	18 18 0	15	12 14	270 18 6	0 10 0	Nov. 1883
280	Spears Moor (tin), St. Just [L.]	3 17 9	—	—	9 18 0	0 10 0	June, 1882
172	Trelon Consols (tin), St. Ives [L.]	15 0 0	—	—	7 0 0	0 10 0	Sept. 1884
1200	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston [L.]	11 10 0	—	—	11 0 0	0 2 0	Mar. 1886
4000	Vigra and Clogau (copper) [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	6 2 6	0 1 0	Mar. 1882
1024	West Caradon (cop.), Liskeard [L.]	10 0 0	8	6 1/2 7 1/2	8 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1883
1000	Wheal Basset and Grylls (tin)	7 0 0	—	—	3 0 0	0 10 0	Oct. 1883
1024	Wheal Kitty (tin), Uny Lelant [L.]	3 0 6	7	6 1/2 7 1/2	10 2 6	0 7 6	July, 1884
998	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant [L.]	13 17 6	—	—	76 5 0	0 10 0	May, 1882
3044	Wheal Tremayne (tin), Gwennap [L.]	6 11 3	—	—	6 13 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1883
6400	West Fowey Consols (tin and copper)	7 10 0	—	—	0 19 0	0 3 0	May, 1882
9000	Whealreid Mining Company [L.]	0 5 6	—	—	0 0 6	0 6 0	Jan. 1884

FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total div.	Per Share.	Last paid.
2484	Burra Burra (cop.), South Australia [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	320 0 0	5 0 0	Sept. 1884
15000	Cape Copper Mining [L.]	7 0 0	11	10 1/2 10 1/2	2 2 6	0 17 6	June, 1885
19000	Coburn Copper Co. (cop.), Cuba [L.]	40 0 0	—	—	101 0 0	0 10 0	Jan. 1885
70000	English and Australian [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	12 0 0	0 2 0	Aug. 1884
15000	East Indian Coal, Calcutta [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	7 1/2 per cent.	—	Yearly.
25000	Fortuna (lead), Spain [L.]	2 0 0	—	—	0 14 4	0 3 0	Dec. 1884
25000	Gen. Mining Assoc., Nova Scotia [L.]	20 0 0	—	—	21 10 0	0 10 0	June, 1884
45000	Kapunda (lead), South Africa [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 19 0	0 10 0	June, 1884
15000	Linares (lead), Spain [L.]	2 0 0	—	—	11 6 4	0 10 0	Jan. 1885
10000	Lunenburg (Spain) [L.]	2 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 3 0	June, 1885
9278	New Wildberg (copper) [L.]	2 0 0	—	—	0 10 0	0 10 0	Aug. 1884
60000	Panulillo (copper) [L.]	3 0 0	—	—	7 1/2 per cent.	—	Yearly.
10000	Pontgibaud (sil.-lead), France [L.]	20 0 0	—	—	2 3 0	0 16 0	Dec. 1884
97500	Port Phillip (gold), Clunes [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 13 6	0 10 0	July, 1885
11000	St. John del Rey [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	63 15 0	0 20 0	June, 1884
48174	United Mexican (sil.), Mexico [L.]	28 0 0	—	—	2 19 0	0 5 0	Sept. 1884
10000	Vancouver (cop.) [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	0 15 0	0 5 0	Nov. 1884
50000	Victoria (London) Mining Co. [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	5 per cent.	—	—
40000	West Canada Mining Company [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 19 6	0 2 6	May, 1885

FOREIGN MINES WITH DIVIDENDS IN ABEYANCE.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total div.	Per Share.	Last paid.
10000	Altan and Quenangan Uni. (cop.) [L.]	4 10 0	—	—	4 5 0	0 15 0	Nov. 1883
30000	Australian (cop.), S. Australia [L.]	7 6 0	—	—	0 1 0	0 10 0	Dec. 1883
8000	Central American (silver) [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	4 8 0	0 14 0	Dec. 1883
10000	Copiapu Mining Company, Chile [L.]	16 0 0	—	—	6 18 0	0 10 0	Nov. 1882
100000	Don Pedro No. Del Rey [L.]	0 12 6	—	—	0 9 0	0 9 0	Dec. 1882
108818	Marquitta and New Granada [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	0 9 6	0 1 6	July, 1885
45000	Yandamutana (cop.), S. A. [L.]	3 0 0	—	—	0 5 0	0 5 0	Aug. 1883

NON-DIVIDEND FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total div.	Per Share.	Last paid.
35000	Alamitos (lead), Spain [L.]	1 10 0	—	—	1 1/2 1 1/2	—	Apr. 1885
100000	Anglo-Brazilian (gold) [L.]	0 0 0	—	—	—	—	Dec. 1885
20000	Barrick Tin Streaming Company [L.]	0 17 6	—	—	—	—	Oct. 1885
25000	Copala (silver), Mexico [L.]	1 5 0	—	—	—	—	Feb. 1884
10000	Copala Smelting [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	Feb. 1884
75000	Dun Mountain (copper), New Zealand [L.]	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	Fully paid.
50000	East del Rey (gold), Brazil [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	Fully paid.
15000	El Chio Silver Mining and Reduction Company [L.]	3 0 0	—	—	1 1/2 1 1/2	—	Apr. 1885
8000	English and Canadian Mining Company [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	Fully paid.
40000	Fortuna (copper), West Australia [L.]	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	Fully paid.
10000	Frontino and Bolivia (gold), New Granada [L.]	1 0 0	—	—	2 1/2 2 1/2	—	Mar. 1885
90000	Gonness (lead) [L.]	1000 £5 paid, 6000 £1 paid	—	—	—	—	May, 1885
10000	Great Northern (copper), South Australia [L.]	1 10 0	—	—	—	—	June, 1882
24000	Hindostan (copper), Bengal [L.]	5 0 0	—	—	—	—	Fully paid.